

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE 1986

ORDINARY LEVEL

Subject Title	Latin
Paper No.	Paper 1
Subject Code No.	340

Two and a half hours

Answer ANY TWO Sections.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

Section A. Prose Set Books

Answer EITHER Part I OR Part II of this Section.

PART I. CAESAR, *Gallic War* I, 1–20

Answer ALL THREE Questions.

1. Translate into English:

Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur: una ex parte flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte monte Iura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. his rebus fiebat ut et minus late vagarentur et minus facile finitimis bellum inferre possent: qua ex parte homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore adficiebantur.

(14 marks)

2. *Without translating, answer briefly the questions appended to two of the following passages:*

- (a) Caesari cum id nuntiatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci, et quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriorem contendit, et ad Genavam pervenit. provinciae toti quam
5 maximum potest militum numerum imperat (erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una), pontem qui erat ad Genavam iubet rescindi.

- (i) What news was brought to Caesar? (3)
- (ii) Where was Caesar when the news reached him? (1)
- (iii) Write down and translate the *three* Latin words or phrases which indicate that Caesar treated this news as a matter of urgency. (3)
- (iv) What *two* actions did Caesar take upon arriving at Genava? (4)
- (v) *legio una* (line 6). How many troops were there in a legion? (1)

(12 marks)

- (b) flumen est Arar, quod per fines Aeduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis in utram partem fluat iudicari non possit. id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus iunctis transibant. ubi per exploratores
5 Caesar certior factus est tres iam partes copiarum Helvetios id flumen traduxisse, quartam fere partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, de tertia vigilia cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus ad eam partem pervenit, quae nondum flumen transierat.

- (i) Give the modern names for the rivers Arar and Rhodanus. (2)
- (ii) What does Caesar tell us which proves that the Arar flowed remarkably gently? (3)
- (iii) How did the Helvetii begin to cross the river? (2)
- (iv) What information did Caesar's scouts bring to him? (4)
- (v) At what time did Caesar set out to confront the enemy? (1)

(12 marks)

- (c) ubi se diutius duci intellexit et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret, convocatis eorum principibus quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Diviciaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratui praeerat
 5 quem Vergobretum appellant Aedui, qui creatur annuus et vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, graviter eos accusat quod, cum neque emi neque ex agris sumi posset, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab eis non sublevetur.

- (i) What did Caesar realize? (4)
 (ii) (a) *copiam* (line 3). What does the word mean in this passage? (1)
 (b) Give the meaning of the word when Caesar uses it in the plural form *copiae*. (1)
 (iii) What does Caesar tell us about Liscus' position and the office which he held. (4)
 (iv) What *two* factors added to Caesar's problem in not being able to buy grain or acquire it from the fields? (2)

(12 marks)

-
3. Illustrate the problems which Caesar faced against the Helvetii. Show how he coped with these problems.

(12 marks)

PART II. *Two Centuries of Roman Prose* (Selections)

Answer ALL THREE Questions.

4. Translate into English:

In pedite robur; quaedam nationes et curru proeliantur. honestior auriga, clientes propugnant. olim regibus parebant, nunc per principes factionibus et studiis distrahuntur. nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius quam quod in commune non consulunt. rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur. caelum crebris imbribus ac nebulis foedum; asperitas frigoribus abest. dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram.

(14 marks)

5. *Without translating, answer briefly the questions appended to two of the following passages:*

- (a) cum coniectus in carcerem triginta iussu tyrannorum venenum ut sitiens obduxisset, reliquum sic e poculo eiecit ut id resonaret; quo sonitu reddito adridens, 'propino' inquit 'hoc pulchro Critiae', qui in eum fuerat taeterrimus;
 5 Graeci enim in conviviis solent nominare cui poculum tradituri sint. lusit vir egregius extremo spiritu, cum iam praecordiis conceptam mortem contineret, vereque ei cui venenum praebiberat mortem eam est auguratus quae brevi consecuta est.

- (i) The passage refers to Theramenes. Where was Theramenes, and how had he come there? (2)
 (ii) *reliquum . . . resonaret* (lines 2–3). What did Theramenes do? (3)
 (iii) *adridens . . . taeterrimus* (lines 3–4). Explain how *pulchro* is part of Theramenes' jest. (2)
 (iv) *Graeci . . . solent . . . tradituri sint* (lines 5–6). What custom of the Greeks is described? (3)
 (v) *vere . . . est auguratus* (lines 7–8). In what way did Theramenes' prophecy come true? (2)

(12 marks)

- (b) idem praetor fuit Atheniensium apud Plataeas in proelio quo Mardonius fusus barbarorumque exercitus interfectus est. neque aliud est ullum huius in re militari illustre factum quam huius imperii memoria, iustitiae vero
 5 et aequitatis et innocentiae multa, in primis quod eius aequitate factum est, cum in communi classe esset Graeciae simul cum Pausania, quo duce Mardonius erat fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi ab Lacedaemoniis transferretur ad Athenienses: namque ante id tempus et
 10 mari et terra duces erant Lacedaemonii.

- (i) *praetor* (line 1). The word 'praetor' usually refers to a Roman official. What less Roman-sounding translation seems appropriate here? (1)
 (ii) *Mardonius* (line 2). Of what army was he a commander? (1)
 (iii) *quo Mardonius fusus barbarorumque exercitus interfectus est* (lines 2–3). In what ways would these words make better sense if *fusus* and *interfectus* changed places? (2)

- (iv) *multa* (line 5). Which qualities of Aristides are mentioned because many examples were known to Nepos? (2)
- (v) Who was Pausanias? In what way had he been successful? (2)
- (vi) *summa imperii . . . Lacedaemonii* (lines 8–10).
 - (a) What change took place? (2)
 - (b) In what way did the situation, apparently, remain the same? (2)

(12 marks)

(c) in universum tamen aestimanti Gallos vicinam insulam occupasse credibile est. eorum sacra deprendas ac superstitionum persuasionem; sermo haud multum diversus, in deposcendis periculis eadem audacia et, ubi
 5 advenere, in detrectandis eadem formido. plus tamen ferociae Britanni praeferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollierit.

- (i) *Gallos . . . occupasse* (lines 1–2). What previous remark has led Tacitus to say that this is believable? (2)
- (ii) *eorum sacra . . . ac superstitionum persuasionem* (line 2–3). What religion is Tacitus referring to here? How does he use this as evidence? (3)
- (iii) How are the Britons the same as the Gauls with regard to dangers? (4)
- (iv) *plus tamen ferociae Britanni praeferunt* (lines 5–6). What reason does Tacitus suggest for this? (3)

(12 marks)

-
6. Explain the problem (*quaestio*) that Pliny has brought for Licinius to solve. In what ways does Pliny show himself to be a careful and interested reporter?

(12 marks)

Section B. Verse Set Books

Answer EITHER Part I OR Part II of this Section.

PART I. VIRGIL, *Aeneid* V, 1–285

Answer ALL THREE Questions.

7. Translate into English:

Infidunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
 convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
 non tam praecipites biiugo certamine campum
 corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
 nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
 concussere iugis pronique in verbera pendent.
 tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum
 consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
 litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.

(14 marks)

8. Without translating, answer briefly the questions appended to two of the following passages:

- (a) at procul ex celso miratus vertice montis
 adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes,
 horridus in iaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,
 Troia Criniso conceptum flumine mater
 5 quem genuit. veterum non immemor ille parentum
 gratatur reduces et gaza laetus agresti
 excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.

(i) (a) Where was Acestes when he saw the approaching Trojan ships? (2)

(b) What was his reaction on seeing them, and what did he do? (2)

(ii) *horridus* (line 3). Translate this word, and give two reasons why it is appropriate as a description of Acestes' appearance. (3)

(iii) What reason had he for having friendly feelings towards the Trojans? (1)

(iv) *veterum . . . amicis* (lines 5–7). Choose and translate any three Latin words or phrases which express the kindly way in which Acestes treated the Trojans. (3)

(v) *reduces* (line 6). Explain the significance of this word. (1)

(12 marks)

- (b) *tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens
nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten
oblitis decorisque sui sociumque salutis
in mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta;*
5 *ipse gubernaculo rector subit, ipse magister
hortaturque viros clavumque ad litora torquet.*

- (i) (a) *iuveni* (line 1). Who is referred to? (1)
(b) *tum vero . . . genae* (lines 1–2). What were the
young man's feelings at this point? (4)
(ii) *segnem* (line 2). Translate this word, and say why
Menoetes deserved to be described thus. (3)
(iii) (a) What did the young man do to Menoetes? (2)
(b) What did he himself then do? (2)

(12 marks)

- (c) *at qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
levibus huic hamis consertum auroque trlicem
loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse
victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Illo alto,*
5 *donat habere, viro decus et tutamen in armis. |
vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
| multiplicem conixi umeris; indutus at olim |
Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat.*

- (i) *at qui . . . secundum* (line 1). Who came second in the
boat-race, and what was the name of his boat? (2)
(ii) *levibus . . . loricam* (lines 2–3). Describe the prize
which he received for coming second. (3)
(iii) What had happened to Demoleos, the original
owner of the prize? (3)
(iv) *Either* (a) Scan lines 5 and 7.
Or (b) *viro decus et tutamen in armis* (line 5). What do
these words tell us about the qualities of the shield?
(2)
(v) How can we deduce that Demoleos was a man of
exceptional strength? (2)

(12 marks)

9. Imagine that you are giving a running commentary on the
boat-race described in this book. Set the scene, explain the
tactics used in such a race, introduce the competitors, and
describe the events of the race itself. (12 marks)

PART II. *Two Centuries of Roman Poetry* (Selections)

Answer ALL THREE Questions.

10. Translate into English:

velamina Thisbes
 tollit et ad pactae secum fert arboris umbram.
 utque dedit notae lacrimas, dedit oscula vesti,
 'accipe nunc' inquit 'nostri quoque sanguinis haustus!'
 quoque erat accinctus, demisit in ilia ferrum,
 nec mora, ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit.
 ut iacuit resupinus humo, cruor emicat alte,
 non aliter quam cum vitiato fistula plumbo
 scinditur et tenui stridente foramine longas
 eiacular aquas atque ictibus aera rumpit.

(14 marks)

11. *Without translating, answer briefly the questions appended to two of the following passages:*

- (a) atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser
 porticibus Gallos in limine adesse canebat;
 Galli per dumos aderant arcemque tenebant
 defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacae;
 5 aurea caesaries ollis atque aurea vestis,
 | virgatis lucent sagulis, tum lactea colla |
 | auro innectuntur, duo quisque Alpina coruscant |
 gaesa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.

- (i) Where in Rome was this event occurring? Which Roman hero was on guard? (2)
 (ii) *auratis, argenteus* (line 1). Show how these words are appropriate. (2)
 (iii) How did the geese give their warning (give the Latin word used and a suitable translation)? What was the message? (4)
 (iv) How were the Gauls able to approach unnoticed by the Romans? (2)
 (v) *Either* (a) Scan lines 6 and 7.
 Or (b) In what *two* respects is Virgil's description of the invading Gauls likely to have been an accurate description of Gallic warriors? (2)

(12 marks)

- (b) utque locum et visa cognoscit in arbore formam,
 sic facit incertam pomi color: haeret, an haec sit.
 dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum
 membra solum, retroque pedem tulit, oraque buxo
 5 pallidiora gerens exhorruit aequoris instar,
 quod tremit, exigua cum summum stringitur aura.

- (i) What did Thisbe recognize? (3)
- (ii) What had happened to make her hesitate? (3)
- (iii) *videt* (line 3). What does Thisbe see? (2)
- (iv) How is Thisbe's face described? (2)
- (v) In what way is Thisbe said to be like the sea? (2)

(12 marks)

- (c) corpus erat! saliunt temptatae pollice venae.
 tum vero Paphius plenissima concipit heros
 verba, quibus Veneri grates agat, oraque tandem
 ore suo non falsa premit, dataque oscula virgo
 5 sensit et erubuit timidumque ad lumina lumen
 attollens pariter cum caelo vidit amantem.
 coniugio, quod fecit, adest dea, iamque coactis
 cornibus in plenum noviens lunaribus orbem
 illa Paphon genuit, de qua tenet insula nomen.

- (i) *corpus erat* (line 1). What test proves this to be true? (3)
- (ii) *plenissima . . . verba* (lines 2–3). For what purpose is Pygmalion using 'a torrent of words'? (2)
- (iii) *oraeque . . . sensit* (lines 3–5). How does Ovid, in describing Pygmalion's kissing, make it clear that the girl is no longer a statue? (2)
- (iv) What did the girl see when she raised her eyes? (2)
- (v) How does Venus complete her part in the story? (3)

(12 marks)

-
12. Briefly tell Horace's story of the two mice. What lesson do you think Horace was offering? (12 marks)
-

Section C. Prescribed Topics

Candidates answering this Section must choose ONE Topic only.

PART I. Caesar as General: *Gallic War* I, II and VII

Answer ALL THREE Questions.

13. Answer *one* of the following. (*You are advised not to spend more than 25 minutes, or to write more than two pages, on this Question.*)

Either (a) 'One of Caesar's main problems in Gaul was the fickle and treacherous nature of the Gauls.' Illustrate the truth of this statement with reference to Caesar's dealings with the Aedui.

Or (b) Whom do you regard as the more difficult opponent for Caesar, Ariovistus or Vercingetorix? Assess the capabilities of both men, illustrating your answer from the text.

(16 marks)

14. *Either* (a) Describe Galba's campaign in the Alps in 57 B.C.

Or (b) Describe Labienus' success at Paris.

(10 marks)

15. Answer the questions appended to *two* of the following passages:

(a) While these were being searched for and collected, six thousand men of the clan known as the Verbigeni quitted the encampment in the early hours of the night and set out for the German frontier on the Rhine. Either they were afraid that they would be massacred when once they had given up their arms, or they hoped to escape punishment altogether, thinking that they could get away unobserved in such a large crowd of prisoners, and that the Romans might never learn of their departure.

(i) What had happened immediately prior to the events of this extract? (4)

(ii) What did Caesar do when he heard of the departure? (4)

(iii) What did Caesar do to the Verbigeni? (1)

(iv) Why did he help the rest to return to their homes? (3)

(12 marks)

- (b) Caesar had everything to do at once—hoist the flag which was the signal for running to arms, recall the men from their work on the camp, fetch back those who had gone far afield in search of material for the rampart, form the battle-line, address the men, and sound the trumpet-signal for going into action. Much of this could not be done in the short time left available by the enemy's swift onset.

- (i) Describe how Caesar had come to find himself in this difficult position. (4)
- (ii) What factors saved the situation? (3)
- (iii) How did Caesar encourage the 10th legion? (2)
- (iv) What made Caesar realize that his soldiers on the other side of the field had been taken by surprise? (3)

(12 marks)

- (c) After addressing them in this way to alleviate their disappointment, he led them back to camp the same day and proceeded to complete his preparations for the siege of the town.

On returning to his main body Vercingetorix was accused of treachery for having moved his camp nearer the Romans, for going off with all the cavalry, and for leaving such a large army without anyone in supreme command, with the result that the Romans had taken advantage of his departure to make a swift move against it.

- (i) How had Caesar disappointed his troops, and what were his reasons for doing so? (3)
- (ii) How did Vercingetorix answer the charge that he had shown treachery in moving his camp nearer the Romans? (3)
- (iii) Why had he gone off with all the cavalry? (3)
- (iv) What did he fear might happen if he had delegated the command to anyone else in his absence? (3)

(12 marks)

PART II. Early History of Rome, Livy I and II

Answer ALL THREE Questions.

16. Answer *one* of the following. (*You are advised not to spend more than 25 minutes, or to write more than two pages, on this Question.*)

Either (a) What dangers were the Romans in their new Republic facing? How well did they deal with them?

Or (b) 'Livy is particularly concerned to reveal the moral qualities of his leading characters.' Discuss.

(16 marks)

17. *Either (a)* How did Servius Tullius come to be accepted and made king at Rome? How was he killed?

Or (b) Write briefly on *two* of the following subjects: the arrival of Lucumo and Tanaquil, the fate of the sons of Brutus, Coriolanus.

(10 marks)

18. Answer the questions appended to *two* of the following passages:

(a) Rome was now strong enough to challenge any of her neighbours; but, great though she was, her greatness seemed likely to last only for a single generation. There were not enough women, and that, added to the fact that there was no intermarriage with neighbouring communities, ruled out any hope of maintaining the level of population. Romulus accordingly, on the advice of his senators, sent representatives to the various peoples across his borders to negotiate alliances and the right of intermarriage for the newly established state.

- (i) Summarize the *two* stories which explain why Romulus and not Remus was the king of Rome.

(3 + 3)

- (ii) How had Rome grown strong in numbers? (2)

- (iii) What plan did Romulus make to provide wives for the Romans? (4)

(12 marks)

- (b) In the city the first effect of their appearance was alarm and confusion, but the sight of Brutus, and others of equal distinction, at the head of the mob, soon convinced people that this was, at least, no mere popular demonstration. Moreover the horrible story of Lucretia had had hardly less effect in Rome than in Collatia. In a moment the Forum was packed, and the crowds, by Brutus's order, were immediately summoned to attend the Tribune of Knights—an office held at the time by Brutus himself.
- 10 There, publicly throwing off the mask under which he had hitherto concealed his real character and feelings, he made a speech painting in vivid colours the brutal and unbridled lust of Sextus Tarquinius.

(i) What was the 'horrible story of Lucretia' (line 5)?

(3)

(ii) Why is Collatia mentioned (line 6)?

(2)

(iii) What was 'the mask under which Brutus had hitherto concealed his real character' (lines 10–11)?

(1)

(iv) How had Brutus fulfilled an oracle which predicted that he would hold supreme authority?

(3)

(v) What was the result (a) for Sextus Tarquinius

(1)

(b) for Brutus

(1)

(c) for Rome?

(1)

(12 marks)

- (c) The public recognition of Mucius's heroism inspired even the women of Rome to emulate him. A notable instance is the story of Cloelia. Cloelia, an unmarried girl, was one of the hostages, held, as it happened, in the Etruscan lines not far from the Tiber; one day with a number of other girls who had consented to follow her, she eluded the guards, swam across the river under a hail of missiles, and brought her company safe to Rome, where they were all restored to their families. Porsena was furious, and sent to Rome to demand Cloelia's return—adding that the loss of the other girls did not trouble him; soon, however, his anger gave way to admiration of her more than masculine courage: Horatius and Mucius, he declared, were not to be compared with her.

(i) What brave action of Mucius had inspired the women of Rome?

(4)

(ii) What had Horatius done?

(4)

(iii) What was the outcome of Cloelia's escape?

(4)

(12 marks)

PART III. Aeneas' Arrival in Italy: Virgil, *Aeneid* V–VIII

Answer ALL THREE Questions.

19. Answer *one* of the following. (*You are advised not to spend more than 25 minutes, or to write more than two pages, on this Question.*)

Either (a) Give four examples from the prescribed text to illustrate Virgil's use of oracles and portents.

Or (b) Relate four scenes which illustrate Virgil's ability to link the Rome of his day with its past.

(16 marks)

20. *Either (a) Describe the boxing match between Dares and Entellus.*

Or (b) Tell the story of Hercules and Cacus.

(10 marks)

21. Answer the questions appended to *two* of the following passages:

(a) But meanwhile Venus, tormented by anxiety, was in talk with Neptune, and releasing a torrent of complaint straight from her heart: 'O Neptune, Juno's oppressive anger and her insatiable will are forcing me to employ every resource and to use every entreaty, however humble. No lapse of time, and no honour duly paid to her, can mollify her. Neither the Fates nor Jupiter's own command can break her opposition. She never rests. It is not enough for her that she has devoured Troy from out the heart of Phrygia by her acts of wicked hate and dragged her through successive punishments of every kind. No, for she persecutes even the remnant left after the death of Troy—Troy's very ashes and bones.'

(i) Why was Venus tormented by anxiety at this time? (2)

(ii) How had Juno twice already persecuted the Trojans? (4)

(iii) What request did Venus make of Neptune? (2)

(iv) Describe how Neptune claimed to have cared for Aeneas on sea and land. (4)

(12 marks)

- (b) 'Maid, your dowry shall be blood, Trojan and Rutulian blood. War's Goddess awaits you to be mistress of your wedding. It is not only Hecuba, in her dream, who was brought to bed of a firebrand and bore a son who would start a blaze of marriage havoc. No; the childbirth of Venus herself is the same. She has borne a second Paris and another brand of death against Troy's defences as they rise again.'

- (i) Who is the maid? Explain Juno's reference to her dowry of blood. (3)
- (ii) How was Hecuba's dream proved true? (3)
- (iii) To whom did Juno turn for help? (1)
- (iv) How is that helper described? (5)

(12 marks)

- (c) 'So now all Etruria has risen in a violent but just impulse for vengeance, and, under threat of immediate war, they are insisting on the surrender of their king for execution. Aeneas, I shall enable you to lead them in their thousands. For indeed their ships are ready massed along their shores and they are loudly and impatiently demanding the order to advance into action. But an aged Liver-Diviner has been restraining them with his predictions of destiny.'

- (i) Who is addressing Aeneas, and where did he come from originally? (2)
- (ii) (a) Who was the Etruscan king? (1)
- (b) What had he done to cause Etruria to rise in vengeance? (3)
- (iii) What prophecy had the aged Liver-Diviner made? (3)
- (iv) What had the Etruscans done on hearing the prophecy? (3)

(12 marks)

PART IV. Stories from the *Metamorphoses*: Ovid, *Metamorphoses*
I-IV

Answer ALL THREE Questions.

22. Answer one of the following. (*You are advised not to spend more than 25 minutes, or to write more than two pages, on this Question.*)

Either (a) 'Ovid's *Metamorphoses* might have been just a string of unconnected stories.' By what means does Ovid attempt to avoid this fault? Support your answer with examples from the prescribed book.

Or (b) 'Ovid's human characters are more likeable than his gods and goddesses.' Discuss this judgement with reference to the prescribed book.

(16 marks)

23. Either (a) Tell the story of Phaethon.

Or (b) Tell the story of Mercury's love for Herse.

(10 marks)

24. Answer the questions appended to two of the following passages:

(a) Juno's watchman, charmed by the novel sound and by this new accomplishment, hailed him. 'You there, whoever you are, you could sit here beside me on this rock. There is no richer grass anywhere for your flock, and the shade, as you see, is convenient for herdsmen.' The son of Atlas' daughter sat down; with many a tale he whiled away the day in talking and playing on his pipe, as he tried to overcome the watchful eyes. But Argus fought to keep the charms of sleep at bay, and although some of his eyes slumbered, yet some remained awake. He also inquired how the pipe had been discovered: for it was a new invention. Then Mercury told this story.

- (i) 'Juno's watchman' (line 1).

(a) Why had Juno employed a watchman? (3)

(b) Why was Argus suitable as a watchman? (1)

- (ii) For what purpose did Mercury confront Argus? (1)

- (iii) Mercury was in disguise. How might he normally be recognized? (2)

- (iv) Describe the pipe which Mercury was playing. (1)

- (v) 'Then Mercury told this story' (last line). Show how Ovid introduces a story within a story. (2)

- (vi) How did Mercury's storytelling end? (2)

(12 marks)

- (b) The boy, by chance, had wandered away from his faithful band of comrades, and he called out: 'Is there anybody here?' Echo answered: 'Here!' Narcissus stood still in astonishment, looking round in every direction, and cried at the pitch of his voice: 'Come!' As he called, she called in reply. He looked behind him, and when no one appeared, cried again: 'Why are you avoiding me?' But all he heard were his own words echoed back. Still he persisted, deceived by what he took to be another's voice, and said, 'Come here, and let us meet!' Echo answered: 'Let us meet!' Never again would she reply more willingly to any sound. To make good her words she came out of the wood and made to throw her arms round the neck she loved: but he fled from her, crying as he did so, 'Away with these embraces! I would die before I would have you touch me!' Her only answer was: 'I would have you touch me!'

- (i) In what ways was the nymph Echo unable to talk normally? (3)
- (ii) Why did Juno punish Echo with this affliction? (2)
- (iii) What happened to Echo after Narcissus rejected her? (4)
- (iv) How was Narcissus punished? (3)

(12 marks)

- (c) So now to Perseus, as to the rest, he said: 'Be off with you, in case that heroism of which you falsely boast be found wanting here, and Jupiter himself should fail you.' When Perseus hesitated, Atlas passed from threats to violence, and tried to thrust him forcibly away, while the other made a brave attempt to resist, at the same time endeavouring to soothe the giant by his words. However, when he found himself the weaker—for indeed who could equal the strength of Atlas?—he cried: 'Very well! Since you think my gratitude of so little importance, here is a gift for you!' and, turning his own face away, he produced in his left hand the horrid head of Medusa.

- (i) Why was Atlas so reluctant to let Perseus come to him? (3)
- (ii) How had Perseus come to have the head of Medusa? (4)
- (iii) What effect did the head have on Atlas? (1)
- (iv) How did Perseus go on to rescue a princess? (4)

(12 marks)

Section D. Unprepared Prose Translation

25. Translate into English:

Traitors from Tarentum visit Hannibal without arousing the suspicion of their fellow citizens.

Tredecim iuvenes Tarentini, quorum principes Nico et Philemenus erant, coniuraverunt ut urbem Poenis proderent. hi, conloquendum esse cum Hannibale rati priusquam aliquid moverent, nocte velut venaturi ex urbe egressi ad eum proficiscuntur. et cum haud procul a castris abessent, ceteri in silva prope viam se celaverunt. Nico et Philemenus progressi ad stationes Poenorum comprehensique, ipsi id petentes, ad Hannibalem deducti sunt. qui cum et causas consilii sui et quid pararent exposuissent, conlaudati oneratique promissis iubentur nonnullos boves Poenorum ad urbem agere, ut cives crederent eos praedae causa ex urbe egressos esse. ubi redierunt, ea praeda iuvenum conspecta est. cives igitur non mirati sunt eos iterum et saepius audere excedere. iuvenes congressi rursus cum Hannibale effecerunt ut Tarentini liberi essent suasque leges haberent.

ratus, thinking
venari, to hunt

(50 marks)

